



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 31

DECEMBER 15, 1916.

No. 50

SEWAGE—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST A CITY BECAUSE OF POLLUTION OF A STREAM BY SEWAGE.

Suit was brought against the city of Princeton, Ky., for damages caused by the pollution of a creek by the city sewage. The court was also asked to issue an injunction prohibiting the city from discharging sewage into the creek. The circuit court granted the injunction and awarded \$2,500 damages against the city.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky affirmed the judgment for damages, but the injunction was dismissed, as the court found from the evidence that it was possible to discharge the sewage into the stream in such a way as not seriously to injure owners of property below the sewer outlet.

The opinion appears in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 3431.

ANTHRAX.

REPORT OF AN OUTBREAK AMONG TANNERY WORKERS, MASSACHUSETTS, 1916.

By WALTER H. BROWN, Epidemiologist, Massachusetts State Department of Health.

The unusual incidence of anthrax reported to this department began in the early part of March, 1916, and called for special investigation. The reports came principally from the towns of Winchester and Woburn. A study of these reports revealed the fact that practically all of the cases were occurring in tannery workers. Closer investigation showed that these individuals were handlers of dried hides. The completed investigation of this subject has demonstrated the potential danger of dried, imported hides.

Prevalence in Former Years.

During the period from 1865 to 1906 the registration reports of Massachusetts record 128 deaths from anthrax. The detailed records of most of these cases can not be obtained.